

Index: 50072

WHY BUSH WENT TO EUROPE

London. US Vice-President George Bush has ended his talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other Conservative Government leaders completing his 12-day tour of West European countries.

British newspapers admit that his tour was of an openly propagandistic nature. "The Guardian" points out that President Reagan sent Bush to Western Europe in order to weaken the impact of the latest Soviet peace initiatives on public opinion

there. It is evident, says the paper, that this tour took place against a background of growing concern, both in Europe and the United States, with the nuclear arms race.

This concern has been aroused by loss of confidence in President Reagan, by the different approach adopted by the West European countries to defense and by the fact that people now know that the world has accumulated enough nuclear weapons to destroy all living things on earth.

For a nuclear-free Europe

Helsinki. Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme stressed the need for creating a zone in Europe free of "nuclear battlefield weapons" as well as a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe during his official visit to Finland. These proposals, rather than contradicting, in fact supplement each other, he stressed.

Palme expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the Soviet Union has positively reacted to the Swedish proposal for creating a zone free of "nuclear battlefield weapons" in Europe. He also stressed that

Soviet-Swedish relations are developing successfully.

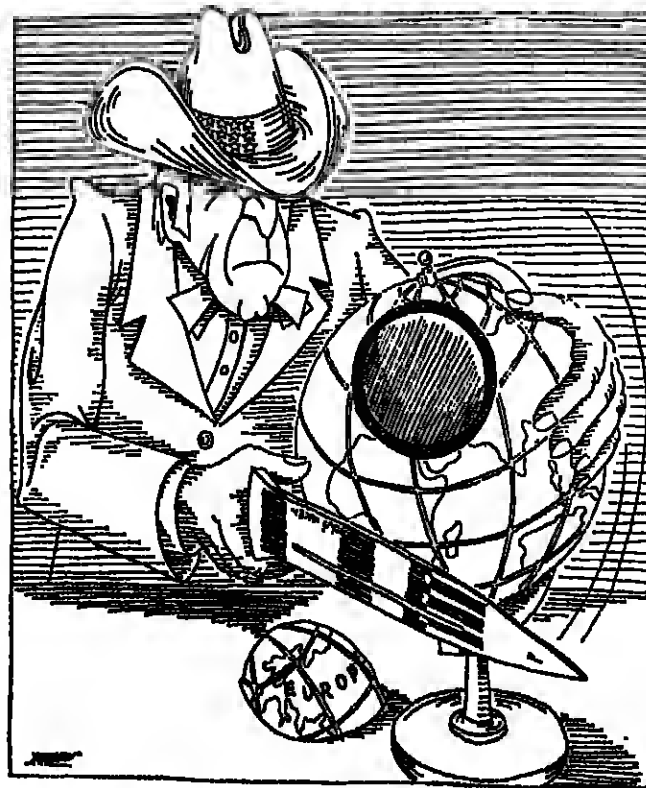
Finland Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa said after his talks with Olof Palme that Finland supports the proposal for the creation in Europe of a zone free of "nuclear battlefield weapons" as well as the Swedish desire to seduce the threat of a nuclear war.

K. Sorsa favoured the attainment of positive results of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva as well as the expansion of international cooperation among states with differing social systems.

Honecker's letter to Kohl

Berlin. GDR leader E. Honecker has sent a letter to West German Federal Chancellor H. Kohl stressing that West Germany's support for the Swedish initiative on the creation of a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons could be of great significance.

The government of Sweden was officially informed that the GDR is ready to make its entire territory available for inclusion in such a zone provided there is compliance with the principle of parity and equal security.



The zero zero option.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

Decisive year for peace drive

(Continued from page 1)

those contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States.

The delegates who took part in the session of the main conference-commission on military and political issues approved a resolution expressing their disappointment with the fact that the Prague appeal was rejected by the NATO leadership who at the same time had failed to come up with any constructive proposals.

In his final speech, the chairman of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation R. Goer, of Belgium, expressed the opinion shared by all delegates when he stressed that 1983 should be a decisive year in the drive for peace in Europe: marking a sharp turn from the arms race and military confrontation in Europe towards a halt in the headlong growth of military potential.

PUWP HAS 2,340,000 MEMBERS

Warsaw. The situation in the Polish United Workers' Party was the subject of a press conference given by Wladimir Mokrzydzki, a female Member of the Politburo, Secretary of the Party Central Committee.

Among other things he noted that the Party was gradually recovering its strength and ability to carry out its leading role in society.

At the moment, the Party has 2,340,000 full and candidate members, and, as before, remains the most massive Party in Poland. Industrial workers who are the most numerous social group, account for 40 per cent of the Party's membership. Despite a decline in the Party ranks caused by the expulsion of undeserving members for Party cells during the war, last period, the Party added 7.6 thousand new members of whom 40 per cent are the workers, stressed W. Mokrzydzki.

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE DUTY OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

(Continued from page 1)

activities. As never before, they said, today it is necessary to make the utmost use of the scientists' knowledge and of their great responsibility to tell people throughout the world the truth about the consequences of thermonuclear war.

The clear and unambiguous position taken by the Soviet scientists in the struggle for peace and against the insanity of nuclear war is reflected at numerous international forums, and by the massive peace movements.

Among the numerous initiatives undertaken by the scientific community of the world, the Declaration on Preventing Nuclear War adopted in Rome by prominent scientists who represent the academies of sciences on the five continents. Pointing to the very real danger of nuclear disaster, the authors of the Rome Declaration proclaimed that the use of nuclear weapons is tantamount to a crime against humanity.

The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences has approved a decision to send preparations for an All-Union Scientists' Conference to protect the world from the threat of thermonuclear war. It is planned to hold the Conference in the spring of this year.

Sabotage continues

New York. At this year's session of the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which has just ended, American and some of its allies continued to sabotage efforts by the overwhelming majority of nations to make real progress in justice in this region into a United States. Nonetheless, the United States failed to fulfill its main goal — to influence the positions of the majority of committee members, who still firm to their support of political preparations for a conference and of political cooperation for the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

Another session of the committee is planned for this April. It has been stressed while the UN that the committee faces the following choice — either the April session will at long last tackle practical preparations for a conference, or, may be, that all further activities of the committee be subject to a question — unless, that is, the United States and its allies try their sabotage.

UN COMMISSION CONDEMNS RACISTS AND ZIONISTS

Geneva. The UN Committee on Human Rights which is meeting here is discussing peoples' right to self-determination and the exercise of this right by peoples who live under colonial or foreign domination or occupation. In their speeches most of the delegates sharply condemned the bloody crimes committed by Israel and South Africa in the Middle East and in the south of Africa with support and instigation from imperialist forces, primarily the United States.

DIEGO GARCIA SHOULD BE RETURNED TO MAURITIUS

Delhi. India and Mauritius have expressed serious concern over the continuing militarization of the Indian Ocean, and they resolutely demand the return of Diego Garcia Island to Mauritius. This has been declared in Delhi by the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Mauritian Premier Anerood Jugnauth.

The island which belongs to Mauritius, was first taken over by Britain and was subsequently "handed out" to the United States. Now it has been converted into a major modern nuclear base presenting a threat to maritime security and to stability in the region, noted Indira Gandhi. India completely supports Mauritius' just demand.

JAPAN SIGNS

THE LAW OF THE SEA

New York. Japan has become the 119th country to sign the International Convention on the Law of the Sea. On an interview to the AP news agency a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry stressed that on the whole this document meets the national interests of Japan as a maritime power.

AP notes that in view of this decision Japan has left the Reagan administration camp which has done all it can to torpedo the adoption of this comprehensive "Charter of the Seas".

CHINESE FOREIGN

MINISTRY STATEMENT

Peking. A Chinese foreign ministry spokesman has made a statement to the Xinhua news agency denouncing the current joint American-South Korean war games in South Korea and urging the withdrawal of American troops from the latter country.

The American troops stationed in South Korea, it is emphasized in the statement, are a threat to peace and stability in Korea. The current war games can only escalate tension in the Korean peninsula. They do nothing to advance the interests of peace and security in North-East Asia and Asia as a whole and run counter to the aspirations of the people in all the countries of the region, who advocate the retention of a stable situation there.

DICTIONARY CALLS FOR MORE BLOOD

London. The "Lingo Americano Weekly Report" published here quotes the Guatemalan dictator R. Rios Montt as admitting in private conversation with political leaders that his regime is engaged on a policy of genocide. He is killing people and quelling even women and children. They are all guerrillas. We shall destroy villages with napalm, he is quoted as saying.



Punitive unit troops kicking civilians to death is an everyday sight in El Salvador.

FALLACIOUS AND MENACING POLICY

New York. Criticizing American policy in Central America in a "Christian Science Monitor" article noted American politician and diplomat W. Smith, member of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, stressed it is no wonder that the Reagan administration's policy is being castigated throughout the world. Even America's Western allies are outspoken in their negative view of the actions of Washington, which is using sub-

version to try and destabilize the situation in Nicaragua and to keep the most reactionary Central American regimes in power at any price. It is clear, he continued, that the Reagan administration's policy in Central America is erroneous and dangerous. Not only does it do enormous harm to American relations with other nations. It sharply escalates the threat of an internationalization of conflicts in that region, he charged.

Science and technology

SOLAR PUMP

In China, the use of solar energy is becoming widespread. Specialists from the research institute working on the use of solar energy have designed a new pump. Tests have shown that the machine can operate between five and six hours a day, pumping about 1.5-2 tonnes of water on foot. The new pump is being introduced on a wide scale in areas with poor energy supplies, but which are rich in solar radiation.

NEW METHOD OF DEALING WITH OIL SLICKS

The Swedish firm of Chasund-avret has invented an unusual way of dealing with oil slicks. A ship is used, normally a common tanker, for the purpose. The leeward side of the ship is brought up to the oil slick. Huge ballast tanks and part of the deck are submerged. The oil and water start pouring into the assembled tanks, where the oil is separated and the water pumped overboard.

INSURANCE

FOR THE OLYMPICS

The management of the American television network has decided to ensure itself against "imponderables" during the 1984 Olympics. It has concluded a 200 million dollar contract with the American Express Insurance company. The "Los Angeles Times" reports that the network is worried lest it is unable to fulfill its obligations to cover the Los Angeles Games because of a major earthquake or large-scale strike. Yet, the major headache facing the network are unpredictable actions by the Washington administration.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ISRAEL PREPARES FOR AGGRESSION AGAINST SYRIA

Tel Aviv's threats against Syria in connection with her deployment of new ground-to-air missiles are examined in PRAVDA by Pavel Demchenko.

The situation in the Middle East is not just alarming — it is more complex and confused than it has ever been in recent years. As is well known after World War II this region became an arena for the most protracted conflict on earth, on area of constant tension. Five big foreign powers have followed in succession there over a third of a century, and during each war the Israeli leadership has sought to gain territory and political advantages at the expense of the Arabs, the author points out.

Now, too, Tel Aviv is trying to maximally capitalize on its aggression against Lebanon. By digging out its occupation, Tel Aviv wants, first, to gain some leverage for the Lebanese-Israeli talks now under way, and, second, a bridgehead for a possible strike against Syria, Demchenko emphasizes.

TO SURVIVE TOGETHER, NOT DIE

Today, a decisive voice as to the fate of the world belongs to the peoples. This is the main theme of an article by four Soviet writers in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

This point has come when we can say that everyone of almost everyone, including the most narrow-minded Americans misguided by their infatuation propaganda, understands that a major war will mean not only someone lost, but for us all, should such a war. Lord forbid, break out. To survive in the together is not merely a utopian slogan. In the minds of many people, it has become an imperative arising not at military and strategic conferences. It seems that a sharp turning point has been reached in human history. What over thousands of years has been believed to be the summit of realism, namely that only power can ensure security, has in many ways become a dangerous illusion. And the beautiful dream which has seemed to be unrealistic — to rid the world of wars and weapons — has become the only way in mankind to survive. In the age of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the authors stress.

WASHINGTON'S IMPERIAL AMBITIONS

Today, the Indian Ocean resembles, in the words of a Pentagon official, dumping soup, writes the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INZHINIRIYA's observer Mural Neneev. Its waters are covered by two aircraft carriers with tens of escort and command warships, and three nuclear-powered submarines. Besides, strategic B-52 bombers and spy planes carrying the AWACS system on board are constantly to be seen over the ocean.

One still in the midst of the ocean is not enough for all this armada. Therefore, over a short period of time, a chain of 25 military installations has been set up stretching from Simonstown in South Africa to the shores of Australia. All in all, 140 thousand select soldiers from the US Rapid Deployment Force are constantly stationed in the region and their numbers may be brought up to 250 thousand.

Why is Washington undertaking such massive efforts to militarize yet another ocean? There are several reasons. The most obvious is the assertion of imperial ambitions by Washington. The United States intends to use military threats to ensure the uninterrupted exploitation of the natural resources of the ocean and to prevent developments similar to those in Iran in countries with reactionary regimes.

INCITEMENT BY SEPARATISTS

India's enemies abroad and the international reaction are trying to use the religious and caste barriers which still remain in the country to destabilize the situation there and to prevent India conducting an independent and peaceful policy, writes the IZVESTIA Delhi correspondent Alexander Ter-Grigoryan.

The word "Hallaion", which has often found its way into the world press lately, originated neither in Punjab nor in India. It was invented by an American citizen of Sikh faith, Ganga Singh Dhillon, in March of 1981. Ter-Grigoryan points out. He urged the Sikhs to proclaim themselves a separate "nation" and to press for the creation of an independent state and for its admission to the UN. This nonsense was immediately given backing by the extremist Dal Khalsa organization, which is in CIA pay, and which has subsequently been banned.

Ter-Grigoryan stresses that subversive activities against India have markedly escalated in the run-up to the 4th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries due soon in Delhi.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

NON-ALIGNED WORLD IN THE POLICY OF MOSCOW AND WASHINGTON



Is it legitimate to allege, as some world press organs do, the so-called equal responsibility of the USSR and the USA for the difficulties plaguing the developing world?

This question is perhaps easy to answer using simple comparison. But let us first specify what the developing countries themselves are after:

- bolstering their sovereignty; living in conditions of guaranteed peace; not acting as "cards" in someone else's political game and not being potential "theatre of military operations" in someone else's strategy;

- being their own masters, not proscribed into a certain development pattern;

- getting of economic backwardness, dependence on them, and the need to accumulate them, and cooperating with everyone on a fair and equitable basis.

The developing countries would also like to get assistance from other, more industrialized nations, non-prejudicial to their sovereignty and dignity, for boosting their economies.

So how are the USSR and the USA performing with regard to these requirements?

To begin with, the USSR is fully supportive of complete elimination of colonialism, helps the freedom fighters, and gives all-out moral, political, and diplomatic backing to young dependent nations. It opposes drawing Asian, African and Latin American countries into the operations of military-political groupings and maintains no military bases in their territory.

The USSR favours turning all regions of the Third World into nuclear-free zones and zones of peace; it favours international agreements on non-interference in their affairs and on relieving them of unproductive military spending through collective measures of the world community ensuring their security.

On all these matters, the USSR has made concrete proposals, many of which are already under consideration by the UN and its bodies.

On the other hand, the USA has always slowed down the process of decolonization and is hindering its completion today.

It has proclaimed national liberation movements as its enemy and is helping South Africa suppress the people of Namibia and its allies to shore up colonial regimes in the territories still under their domination.

Washington has arbitrarily declared vast regions of the Third World spheres of US "national interests" and is ready to uphold by force its claims to special American "rights" in these spheres. It is setting up its regional commands there, scores of military bases, and mammoth weapons stockpiles, including thousands of nuclear combat units.

At the UN, the USA is sabotaging most socialist and developing nations' proposals which are aimed at strengthening peace and security. It refuses to reach accords on lessening military activity in the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean, the Persian Gulf, the Mediterranean, etc. in helping Israel and South Africa gain financial and nuclear weapons. The USA is denying Asia and Africa nuclear status.

Secondly, the Soviet Union

cooperates with developing nations irrespective of their socio-political systems and development level — with no economic or political strings attached.

The USA has formally declared that it regards only capitalist systems in the Third World as legitimate, denying not just help but often normal diplomatic recognition to those young states which gained independence in an armed struggle and opted for a non-capitalist path of development.

The USSR has never sought to forcibly change any developing country's system, while the USA is responsible for dozens of notorious conspiracies against legitimate governments, for assassinations of political figures, and for interventions — some overt, some with the help of mercenaries or local reactionary regimes like those in Israel, South Africa, etc.

Thirdly, the socialist countries, the USSR included, support the demands of developing nations for a new, more equitable international economic order. Their links with these nations provide a kind of model for such an order. Suffice it to say that projects built in developing countries with Soviet help are those countries' undivided property while the Soviet side gets not a dollar of their profits.

The USA is flatly opposed to the very idea of general talks on economic issues, within the UN framework, providing for removal of the present "free market" conditions, plunderous on the developing countries. Such are the hard facts, providing an answer to the question posed at the beginning of this article.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● ANOTHER MAJOR GAS PIPELINE HAS BECOME OPERATIONAL IN THE SOVIET UNION. The 3,346-kilometre-long Urengoi-Novosibirsk main gas field in Northern Siberia with the Donetsk coal basin in the Ukraine.

● THE PAMIR MOUNTAINS HAVE BEEN CROSSED BY YET ANOTHER ROAD CONNECTING TAJIKISTAN'S ALPINE FARMS IN CENTRAL ASIA TO THE DUSHANBE-KHOROG HIGHWAY. The new road is to be used for the transportation of equipment and material for land reclamation or work for equipment for stock-raising farms.

● THE FOREST SPRAWLING OVER AN AREA OF 20,000 HECTARES ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE GREATER CAUCASUS NEAR THE TOWN OF ISMAYIL, IN SOVIET AZERBAIJAN, HAS BEEN MADE INTO A RESERVE. A master plan has been drawn up for the republic for the development of reserves and national parks intended to combine the protection of nature with the further development of the recreation industry.

● A SUPERLARGE CANNERY-TRAWLER HAS BEEN BUILT AT THE BLACK SEA SHIPYARDS. She is equipped with a modernised power plant and with the latest navigation and fish-researching instruments and can handle 30 tonnes of fish every day with the minimum of waste. She has been given the name of I. Surmakov, a hero of the Battle of Stalingrad.

● THE HIGH-VOLTAGE KAVAN-ALA-BUKA POWER TRANSMISSION LINE HAS SPANNED THE TIAN SHAN RIDGES. Villages in the south of Kirghizia are now connected to the state power system. The line will make possible the more rapid development of the Al-Fayez Alabuk Valley, an important stock-raising zone in this Central Asian republic. It is planned to put up almost nine thousand kilometres of extra rural power transmission lines in Tian Shan over the 1981-85 five-year plan period.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FOOD PROGRAMME IN ACTION

The adoption of the Food Programme in the USSR means the entire country takes on important goals linked to the further improvement of agriculture and to the better provision of food products. Mikhail Gorbachev, Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in PRAYDA on what has already been achieved in this respect.

Work is also on bettering the material and technical base of agriculture. This year large quantities of machinery, fertilizers and other material resources will be poured into the countryside. Nearly 47,000 million roubles worth of investment or 4.3 per cent more than last year will be channelled into the development of the agro-industrial complex under the 1983 development plan. Higher acquisition prices have been introduced for agricultural products to stimulate production and improve quality.

New rural management bodies have already been set up, replacing inefficient trusts and other managerial departments with drastic cuts in personnel. The experts thus released are offered new jobs on collective and state-run farms, in enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex.

Extra pay for unimpaired length of service is being introduced as an incentive for cattle breeders in Siberia, the Far East, the Non-Black Earth Zone of the Russian Federation and some other regions, Gorbachev points out.

WHY WOMEN WORK IN OUR SOCIETY: LOLLY OF PRESTIGE

Nearly all Soviet women work because of financial considerations, rather than of their own free will, concluded the American magazine "Newsweek" late last year. Yelena Gruzdeva, Candidate of Science (History),

who is making a special study of the socio-economic problems of the work and everyday life of Soviet women, gives her views on the subject in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

We carried out a survey of over 800 female workers of various enterprises in Togliatti, she points out, 80 per cent of whom said they were satisfied with their occupations. Phinical incentive, of course, cannot be discounted. But our survey contained the following question, "would you quit work if your husband were to earn as much as you now earn together?" Six out of ten women replied in the negative. The same reply was given by 85 per cent of the female workers employed at the Moscow Confectionery Factory in Moscow involving low-skilled manual labour. The main motive for the desire to work, Gruzdeva says, are forty per cent of the women who belong to a collective, the wish to do public good as well as the higher prestige (a characteristic of our nation) enjoyed by a working woman — both with her children and husband. It follows that our women see work not just as a source of material well-being but as a means for social conclusion.

FLATS TO SUIT ALL TASTES

Is it possible to build houses catering for all tastes? asks architect D. Zhivov in IZVESTIA. It is with this very aim in mind that Moscow architects have designed an experimental complex to be built in Gorky, on the Volga. It will have floor space for 26,000 residents. There will be over 80 different models of flats featuring over 650 variations in finishing layout. They will cater for the needs of families of varying sizes, age groups and lifestyles. These will also be special flats for the aged, for invalids as well as for people of unusual occupations. The flats are convertible — a two-room suite can be converted into three rooms. The new blocks of flats

will lack the so-called output partitions which take the bulk of the weight in normal buildings: they will be replaced by partitions or outfoldable doors separating the sitting-room and kitchen or the sitting-room and hall.

The future residents, in consultation with the builders, will themselves select layout, the colour of the built-in furniture, wallpaper and various other small details which go to make up the intimate atmosphere of each home.

It is intended that the Gorky experiment be repeated in other cities across the land, Zhivov comments.

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION

The first signs of an earthquake are observable long before the actual disaster, writes Academician Mikhail Sadovsky in the VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT newspaper. Explosions and special vibration instruments can, in fact, be used to determine on time which way, after tremors in the next few months. There is a whole range of signals indicating that an earthquake is in the offing, such as changes in the level of underground waters, in the level and composition of gases coming from underground, and observable variations in the elastic resistance of rock. In general, Soviet physicists have an entire set of observational methods for earthquakes backed up by sensitive instruments.

The task of organizing observations is a complicated one, as there are at least 300 recognized signs of forthcoming earthquakes known to science. The difficulty being that they may not manifest themselves all at once. Forecasts are, therefore, founded on a dozen or so such signs. The organization of such a service is a mammoth task in the Hydro-meteorological Service. The basis of an earthquake service has already been established in Central Asia where scientists from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenia have pooled their forecasting observations. It is in this area, where the majority of the country's highest mountain ranges are located, that earthquakes occur most often.



Treatment in a high-pressure chamber. ● A small patient during recuperation.

The Filatov clinic

A children's doctor must have tact, patience, courage, as well as a love of children, is the opinion of Yury Filatov, Doctor of Science (Medicine), who heads the Filatov clinic in Moscow, one of Europe's major medical research centres for children.

Many complex operations have been performed for the first time at the clinic, which now acts as an ophthalmological centre for all children's hospitals and clinics in this country. It is also the venue for many international symposiums. A lot of modern treatment techniques which are now in wide use of rural hospitals also originated here.

Seriously ill children are brought to the Filatov clinic from all over the country. It has a mobile

operating-room which can function under all conditions — in the field.

Included on its staff are such eminent members of the medical profession as the USSR chief children's surgeon, Professor Eduard Stepanov from the 2nd Medical Institute, chief children's ophthalmologist and resuscitator of the USSR Viktor Mikheev, and chief Soviet children's urologist Anatoly Yerkhin.

Patients range from newborn babies to 15 year olds. To make sure the children do not fall behind the school curriculum during recuperation, a whole staff of teachers tutor them in basic subjects. Each ward is equipped with a playroom. Here the patients can draw, read, listen to music and watch old films.

The bottled water although only several dozen grammes of the fuel were contained in every cubic metre. A special filtering device was built and, as of early last January, many tonnes of oil have been put back into industrial use.

Power station on the Bureya

The design for the construction of a hydroelectric power station, on the Bureya River, has been approved. It was prepared in Leningrad.

The Bureya River will be bridged by a 142 m high dam, and the station is to have six power units totalling two million kilowatts.

In addition to being a reliable source of cheap power, the hydroelectric station, the largest project in the region, will also provide reliable protection against floods. The dam will shield nearby farmlands and villages from floods caused by monsoons and heavy rains.

Water for parched land

The water of the Gzalskiy River, which winds through the spurs of the Greater Caucasus, has been lifted 500 metres to the Shonakhia Region of Azerbaijan via a several-kilometre-long water pipeline equipped with powerful pumping stations.

From here the water will go in three directions to the valleys where ten thousand hectares of formerly arid land will be irrigated. Villages will also be better provided with water. Power for the small-scale hydroelectric complex is supplied from the power transmission line.

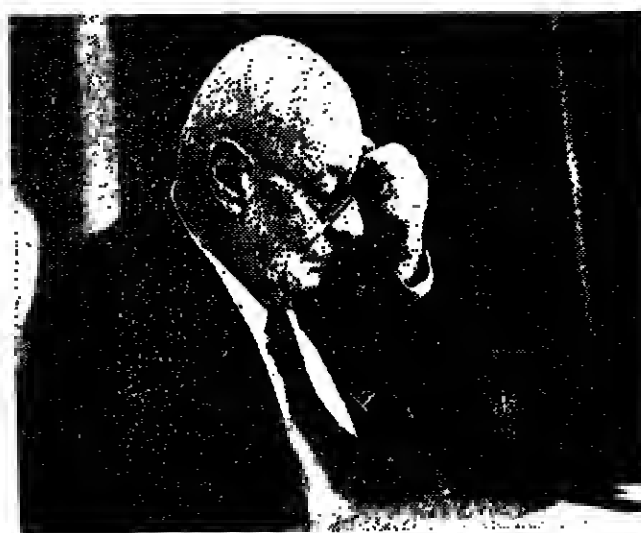
Reservoirs totalling 70 million cubic metres, dozens of pumping stations and over 300 kilometres of irrigation canals have been built in Azerbaijan during the past few years for the irrigation of mountain slopes. Altogether about 300 small-scale irrigation projects were built in the republic in the previous and current five-year plan periods.

HOME NEWS

Academician Anatoly Petrovich Alexandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, celebrated his 80th birthday on February 13. With his innate modesty, he has refused to hold any official ceremonies to mark the occasion, yet members of all the academic institutions in this country, as well as workers and engineers and technical employees and specialists, mark this day by expressing their gratitude to and respect for this leader of Soviet science.

It was late in 1904 or early in 1905 that the founder of Russian science, Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov, penned the draft "Regulation of the Academy of Sciences" which was only published after his death. In this interesting and thought-provoking document there is a special point dealing with the requirements for President of the Academy. M. V. Lomonosov wrote as follows: "The President of the Academy of Sciences should not only be the main leader and manager, but also the guardian of the sciences from extraneous influences and slanders, and he should be of noble birth... Apart from which he should be

USSR ACADEMY'S PRESIDENT CELEBRATES 80th BIRTHDAY



knowledgeable in the most needed languages, have an understanding of all the sciences and be a naturally born Russian. It would be even more splendid and useful if the President were

by Lomonosov. He is the main guide and guardian of the Academy. He "is knowledgeable in the most needed languages" and what is most important, he has "an understanding of all the sciences", and "an adequate knowledge in other fields".

A. P. Alexandrov's activities have considerably enhanced the authority of Soviet science in foreign countries where he is widely known. He has been elected member of many foreign academies.

As a scientist, Academician Alexandrov has made a major contribution to the development of all the most important branches of modern physics and technology. It was under his guidance that the rocket installations were developed for our atomic power stations, for the powerful "Leningrad", "Arktika" and "Sibir" icebreakers, and for the peaceful use of this type of energy in the Soviet national economy.

Anatoly Petrovich celebrates his jubilee in good strength and health enjoying the wisdom that comes of accumulated experience. Let us wish him to remain in this shape for many years to come.

Academician Alexander YANSHIN, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences

Science and technology

AMAZON EXPEDITION

The "Professor Shokmen" research vessel has left the port of Khabarovsk bound for the Amazon River. The expedition on board, which is sponsored by the Institute of Oceanology attached to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, intends to carry out research on the river, the largest on our planet.

Scholars have long been interested in the processes taking place in the border areas where ocean water mixes with the sweet water of large rivers. The expedition will try to establish the effect of the world's largest river on the ocean. The Amazon with its 500 powerful tributaries carries over 200 thousand cubic metres of freshwater to the ocean. This is nearly one-fifth of all the water given to the oceans by the rivers on our planet. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of mineral and chemical sediment are conveyed by the Amazon along with its

water. It is clear that this powerful flow produces a tangible effect upon life in the ocean depths, on the migration of fish and plankton, as well as on the hydrological situation and the heat condition of the Central Atlantic. The expedition intends to describe and study all these phenomena.

MAJOR DISCOVERY

IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Soviet scientists have established how the division of the nuclei of different elements, in particular, Thorium and Uranium, takes place. Scientists were interested both in the energy released in this way and in the fission products. For this purpose a strong source of radiation, a microtron, and a detector capable of registering fragments resulting from the fission, were developed by the Institute of Physical Problems of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The scientists established the amount of energy needed to destroy nuclei and it turned out

that the process varied in different elements. As one of the participants in the project, Professor Sergei Kapitsa, told a TASS correspondent, all these findings have to be taken into account in computing the capacity of nuclear reactors.

This project has been recorded as a major scientific discovery at the State Committee of the USSR for Inventions and Discoveries.

MORE EFFICIENT SLEEP

A new method for inducing sleep has been invented at the Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The patient is asked to choose the colours and times that take his fancy at a given moment. Next a device is switched on which conveys rhythmic sound and light signals simultaneously to the patient. As a result — he falls asleep quicker and his sleep is considerably deeper. During the time he is awake, all traces of sleepiness disappear and working ability goes up.

METAL CHASERS FROM MARGILAN

Metal chasing is the traditional occupation of the male members of the Madalyev family in Margilan, Uzbekistan. The secrets of this craft have been passed down from father to son for over 200 years.

People's craftsman Makhmud-zhan Madalyev is now aged 85, but he continues to practise his favourite occupation. His six sons have followed suit.

Works by the family grace many museums in the republic and have been displayed on many occasions at national and international shows.

At present the family are working on a collection of Uzbek metal-chasing ornaments.



Makhmud-zhan Madalyev and his sons Mamed and Ibragim.

OF INTEREST

MY TRADE IS A STORY-TELLER

89-year-old Ivan Mozolevsky, from the Byelorussian town of Masy, has a job, though rather unusual one for today. He is a story-teller.

His right to the title is corroborated by the Byelorussian Encyclopaedia which says that a master of charming folklore stories have been recorded from his words for a collection of "Byelorussian Folk Tales" published in German in Berlin.

Many people enjoy calling on the story-teller. An evening spent with Ivan who is fond of jokes and parables is always a treat.

He is a splendid narrator with a natural gift for story-telling.

MM INFORMATION No. 13, 1983

VIEWPOINT

TEENAGE AND CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN THE USSR

Igor NAGAYEV, critic and deputy Editor-in-Chief of the "Detskaya Literatura" children's magazine



In terms of popularity and the number of books published, children's and teenage literature occupies one of the first places in this country.

Besides the specialized publishers, Moscow Detskaya Literatura and Malysh, 40 other publishing houses all over the country have branches issuing literature for children and teenagers. There are no children's publishing houses in the Union republics; for example, the Nakhod (Little Stream) Publishers in Tbilisi, and the Veselka (Rainbow) Publishers in Kiev. In addition, there are children's publishing houses in the autonomous republics, regions and abroad.

About 2,000 male and female authors write in this country for children and teenagers in 70 languages of the peoples of the USSR. These are people who are well acquainted with child and teenage psychology, with the characteristics of growing children and their vision of the world. I would like to mention the following writers: Anatoly Alexeev, Albert Likhanov, and Vladimir Kravtsov to the Russian Federation; Grigory Vityayev and Spiridon Vangel to Moldavia; Boris Raud to Estonia; Ubald Radzhev in Tajikistan; and Kayum Taqyquliyev to Turkmenia.

The works of our veteran children's writers Agniya Barto (1908-1981), and Sergei Mikhalov have received high praise, not only in the USSR, but also abroad. They have won special prizes from the International Council for Hans Christian Andersen awards.

The above prize was awarded recently to the artist Tatyana Mevrim for her illustrations to "Russian Folk Tales" and "Fair Tales" by Alexander Pushkin. Books for children and teenagers cover a wide spectrum of subject matter — history and adventure, science fiction and, of course, our contemporary life with all its complexities.

Vladimir Zheleznyakov's "Scarecrow", an analysis of child cruelty, is among the most popular of recent books issued for children. Scarecrow is the name given to a new girl in the sixth form. Kindness, high spirits and morality clash in the story with evil and amorality. The writer sketches through his heroine that so matter how cruel the world is to some of its manifestations, kindness and morality always turn out to be stronger and win in the end.

Reality is not idealized in modern-day children's literature. Against dramatic and even tragic backgrounds the heroes have to solve various life problems. This was well put by the well-known Soviet educator Anton Makarenko: "A child can be told everything, but to the last place, in a way that won't hurt him and still be understandable to him".

Places to visit

The leaning tower of Kazan

The Kremlin at the centre of the Volga city of Kazan, capital of the Tatar Autonomous Republic, was built by Tatar masters back to the 16th century, and eight of its original 13 towers have survived to this day. Of special architectural interest is the Suyumbeki multifaceted watch-tower built in the 17th century.

87-metre-high, it can be seen from far away. Its name comes from a romantic legend involving a Tatar Princess and her lover, the Tatar Prince of Kazan.

The tower is a leaning one, having now deflected 181 cm to the south-west from its original vertical position.

Restorers have had a hard time of it restoring the tower.



MM INFORMATION No. 13, 1983

ENTERTAINMENT

AWARD FOR SOVIET FILM

Soviet film director Alexander Zarkit has won a special award at the First International Film Festival held at Goyayuki, Ecuador, for his film, "Twenty-Six Days in Dostoyevsky's Life". A letter appended to the memorial award says: "For an outstanding picture and participation in the festival."

At this film forum, says Zarkit, we learned about the life of the people; we saw a country with many century-old traditions. People from various nations and belonging to various film schools took part in a serious discussion about the contemporary state of modern cinema. The public played a very active part in the discussion of the films shown. Zarkit commented (then it was responsible for the final verdict). For this reason I see my award as an appreciation by the people of Ecuador of the art of our country.

NEW CARTOONS

At the Moscow Soyuzmultfilm cartoon film studio director V. Pekar is shooting a serial on the folklore of the peoples of the world, with two films already made, "The Legend of the Hero Indians" and "The Talking Hands of Inuvavara".

Our new film, he says, called "The Law of the Tide", is set in Central Africa. We are using printing technologies which originated in the Congo, Bessaville. The theme of the film is the resurgence of a new Africa. The plot tells of a youth's initiation into the hunting trade. We made wide use of the ritual and ceremonial dances which most vividly reflect the people's national culture.

JEWISH CHAMBER MUSICAL THEATRE

Folk legends and songs and irrefutable melodies form the basis of the latest production of the Jewish Chamber Musical Theatre, "I Come From Childhood".

The company was set up five years ago in the Jewish Autonomous Region. With its productions "The Last Port", "Let Us Do It Together" it has toured the Caucasus, the Baltic republics, the Ukraine and the USSR. The company had a great success in the GDR. The number of its admirers has increased following the release by the Melodis recording company of the opera-mystery "The Black Bride for a White Maid", written by the theatre's artistic director, Yuri Shering.

At present, the company has plans to stage the musical "The Fiddler on the Roof".



Exquisite 18th-century dresses are on display at the "Lacquer of Oriental Peoples" exhibition in Moscow (18 Orskaya Street). Among the 150 exhibits on view are lacquer miniatures and designs with golden foil background. The exhibition consists of items from the museum's storehouse, and also of works from the Russian Embassy in Moscow and from private collections.

Panel, "The Departure of the King".

VAKHTANGOV CENTENARY



In accordance with a UNESCO decision the centenary of the birth of the outstanding Soviet director and actor, Yevgeny Vakhtangov, is being celebrated worldwide.

Vakhtangov was one of the first pupils and followers of Konstantin Stanislavsky, the reformer of theatrical art. Vakhtangov's approach has been described as "fantastic realism" based on the grotesque. It is shameful to be afraid of exaggerating things, he said. Exaggeration he linked with the

suburban fantasy and human emotions, which come to the surface in romantic theatre. His own personal style was characterized by brilliant theatricality, inventiveness and the spectacular. Vakhtangov died when he was 39. He attempted to put all his artistic credo into his last work — "Re Turandot" by Gozzi, a

play he staged in 1922. On Vakhtangov's birthday on February 13 this play will be produced by the Moscow Theatre which was named after him in 1926. To mark the centenary, the theatre is putting on its best productions. The celebrations started on February 11 with Mayakovsky's "Mystery Bouffe",



Scene from the parade from the Vakhtangov Theatre's production of "Re Turandot" by Carlo Gozzi.

and will be concluded on February 22 with a gala performance, "With Vakhtangov", in which the entire company will take part. Yevgeny Simonov, director of the Vakhtangov Theatre, is responsible. On February 14, Moscow Television will show the play, "The Deluge" by Feyder dedicated to Vakhtangov and also staged by Simonov.

A recent first night performance at the theatre is "The Rose and the Cities" by Alexander Blok.

In 1913, immediately after he wrote this play, the outstanding Russian poet of the early 20s Alexander Blok noted in his diary that he had been approached by Vakhtangov, director of the Moscow Art Theatre Studio, with a request to stage it. Says Yevgeny Simonov, now 70 years after the play was written, it has been performed for the first time on the stage of the Vakhtangov Theatre. This play is experimental. It continues the line of our productions in the area of poetic theatre. We have plans to produce Gogol's "Foul" translated by Boris Pasternak and two plays by Marina Tsvetayeva which have never been staged before in Moscow — "The Adventure" and "The End of Casanova".

Russian and Soviet Literature for African countries

An anthology of Russian and Soviet poetry in the Malagasy language has been prepared for publication by Moscow's Radiogo (Rainbow) Publishers. The poetry included in the anthology ranges from classical poems of the 19th century to contemporary verse.

The book will include poems by 40 authors. Among the Russian classics are poems by Zhukovsky (1793-1852) and Pushkin (1799-1837). The anthology will also include verse by Soviet poets of various generations — Svetlov and Stetskov, Akhmatova and Voznesensky.

The anthology has been compiled by Lyudmila Kertashova, a prominent Soviet philologist, whose works are well known in Madagascar. She has been awarded with the highest order of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and is an Academician of the Malagasy Academy of Sciences. The translations have been done by a Malagasy woman writer, Ester Radriamouli.

Book trading firms in African countries show great interest in Soviet books for children and teenagers. At their request, Radiogo is to publish Arkady Gaidar's story "Timur and His Team" as well as short stories by Nikolai Nosov and Vitaly Blonk.

The Sverdlov Opera and Ballet Theatre to Yerevan is one of the leading companies in the Armenian republic. Its repertoire caters to national tastes, as well as Russian and West European opera and ballet classics. The theatre has been a tour in many Soviet and foreign cities. Guest artists from other leading Soviet companies and also from Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and other countries often give performances on its stage.

In the photo: Czechoslovak ballerina Miloslava Peckova and the theatre's soloist Rafael Avakyan on a performance of "The Swan Lake" to which they were dancing leading roles.



BOOK ON LEONARDO DA VINCI

"Leonardo da Vinci" is the title of a book by Alexei Gastov, which has recently been put out by the Moscow Gidroizdat Publishers in its "Libro of Illustrious People" series. This is neither a novel nor a belletrist biography, nor a chronicle of his life — it is rather an essay in which the author sets forth his views on the life and work of da Vinci. In the foreword note is made of the fact that the biographer deliberately tried to choose a narrative adequate to the art and scholarly style of the epoch described. The structure of the book is inevitably involved — the various periods of da Vinci's life are not set out in chronological order and some are given more attention than others.

The book contains reproductions of da Vinci's drawings and paintings.

Art find in Rustaveli's cellar

An exciting art find has been made in the underground cloakrooms of the Rustaveli Theatre in Tbilisi.

At the beginning of the twenties on artists' cafe, "Himerion", used to be in this cellar. It became the favourite haunt of a group of young poets and artists, including Tiflis Tabidze and Paolo Yashvili, Lado Gudiashvili and David Kakabadze. During innovations in the arts, they decided to illustrate their scorching and artistic credo by painting on the walls of the cafe. Soon they were joined by the well-known Russian artist Sergei Sudeikin.

The paintings came to light during recent restoration work of the theatre. The common sty-

listic solution and most of the paintings — nearly fifty — belong to Sudeikin. In them he recorded his life — artists and poets. The "Himerion" works by Sudeikin touch on a little-known period in the artist's creative career. Critics have written as follows of this period: the impetuous dreamer of stage design appeared in Tbilisi as a master who is now engaged in painstaking search in the world of point to a different beauty, gentle, serene and thoughtful. There are many works by Sudeikin in the Georgian museum of arts. After restoration, the paintings in the Rustaveli cellar will, to all intents and purposes, be the biggest collection of works by Sudeikin in the country.

WHAT'S ON!

February 12-14

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 12 (mat), 14 — Concerts by Igor Molisev Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 12 (eve) — Melikov, "Legend of Love" (ballet); 12 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera); 12 — Tchaikovsky, "Sword of Genghis" (opera); 13 (mat) — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 13 (eve) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 13 — Stetskov and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 12 — Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera); 13 (mat) — Puccini, "Legend About Jeanne d'Arc" (ballet); 13 (eve) — Gershwin, "Porgy and Bess" (opera); 14 — Tchaikovsky, "Rusalka" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 12 (eve) — Gadzhiev, "A Crococcada", 13 (mat and eve) — Casagrande, "Pinochio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 13 (eve) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov"; 14 — Ziv, "Messieurs Arfais".

FILMS

A Termel for Two (Mosfilm Studios, USSR, in 2 parts). A love-story between a Moscow pianist Pletos Ryabinin and Vera, a waitress at a little restaurant. Cinema: "Oktyabr" (Prosvet Kallina), Metro Arbat, skaya, Bus 89, Trolleybus 2, "Rossiya" (Pushkin St), Metro Pushkinskaya. Rhythme 1934 (Czechoslovak film).

A film about a character, Karel Kubal, who makes his way up in bourgeois society in Czechoslovakia in the 30s. Cinema: "Zaryadye" (11 Novokovetskaya Embankment), Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, Moscow Nature Protection Society, 15 Novorokogo St. Works by Andrei Pochkhua (Georgian) — best of Russian and foreign artists carved from box-wood, decorative plates and trays made

BUSINESS



NEW LIFE IN AFGHANISTAN

The history of Soviet-Afghan economic and cultural cooperation runs into several decades. All to all, 187 projects have been and are to be built with Soviet assistance on Afghan soil. Among these is a polytechnic and an integrated house-building factory in Kabul as well as a 70-kilometre canal with the Jalalabad complex. The above industrial enterprises account for nearly three quarters of the output of the government sector in the Afghan economy.

These photographs were brought into our office by Leonid Miranov, who has recently returned from Afghanistan where for four years he was a correspondent of the "Pravda" newspaper. They show the Kabul automotive secondary technical school, built with Soviet assistance. In one of its classrooms, lectures are given by Soviet expert Yuri Chikilov.

put of the government sector in the Afghan economy.

Mrs Breud noted certain difficulties. Among other things West German businessmen are worried by the length of the list compiled by COCOM, the Co-ordinating Group Cooperation Committee controlling exports with a restrictive role being played by the United States. COCOM considerably hinders mutually beneficial East-West business links. There have been repeated attempts to impose bans on the supply of goods by FRG firms under the pretext of their "strategic" value.

Despite the obstacles, however, Soviet-West German contacts are being expanded. The FRG has become the biggest Soviet trading partner among the capitalist countries. Mrs Breud expressed the hope that this situation will continue in the future.

Our business ties have a great

Contacts and contracts

At the Moscow office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, a show has been held of high quality knifewear for women. Included in the collection presented by the firm of Jallineux were 80 models made of natural wool, cotton and also of synthetic fibre. This is the third show of the kind that Jallineux has organized in Moscow. Jallineux is the USSR's main customer in the USSR is Raznoaspol.

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USSR and Hungary: ECONOMIC COOPERATION

In 1981 trade between the USSR and Hungary will amount to over 8,000 million roubles. Growth in the mutual deliveries of machines, equipment and instruments is also envisaged.

The USSR will supply Hungary with lathes, mining equipment, electronic computers, road-building machinery, tractors, trucks and cars. Soviet deliveries will continue to meet a sizeable portion of Hungary's needs in basic fuels and raw materials, including oil and oil products, natural gas, electric power, iron ore and timber. The USSR will keep up its deliveries of consumer goods such as refrigerators, washing machines, radio and TV sets, watches, cameras, vacuum cleaners, etc.

High on the list of Soviet imports from Hungary will be communications and electrical engineering equipment, electronic computers, buses, as well as gantry and floating cranes. In addition, there will be increases in deliveries of goods for the agroindustrial complexes (equipment for the food industry, poultry and cattle-breeding complexes, agricultural machinery, and pesticides), as well as in foods and consumer goods such as fabrics, footwear, knitted wear and other garments.

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SOVIET FRIDGES FOR EUROPE

In 1983 the USSR will sell France over 20,000 domestic fridges mostly of the Minsk type. There is a brisk demand in Western Europe for Soviet household refrigerating units, as is shown by last year's sales figures. The Austrian firm of Bipa-Union AG bought 8,500 Soviet fridges of varying freezer capacity; the Greek company of Zahirio Naxiadas bought 3,500 deep-freezers and fridges of the Snowcap and ZIL type, and Norway's Standard Telefon og Kabelfabrik A/S bought 8,000 such units. Britain obtained 23,000 Soviet fridges.

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